1. Define the following terms, providing illustrative examples whenever relevant. (20%)

   a. poverty of the stimulus

   b. presupposition

   c. modularity

   d. arbitrariness

   e. inflectional morpheme

2. What is a dichotic listening test?　How did researchers use this kind of technique to examine the lateralization of language? (6%)

3. The following sentences are ambiguous.　(1) Paraphrase each of the sentences in two ways to show you understand the ambiguity involved.　(2) Draw two different tree diagrams for each sentence to represent the two meanings. (20%)

   i.　John told the girl that Bill liked the story.

   ii.　The teacher said the students left before the exam.

4. What is aspiration?　Is aspiration a distinctive feature for English stop consonants?　Is it a distinctive feature for Mandarin Chinese stop consonants?　Give examples to justify your answers. (14%)

5. For the word formation processes within the following two sets, what are the similarities and differences between/among them:

   (1) abbreviation (clipping) vs. back-formation

   (2) acronym vs. blend vs. compounding

   Use examples for illustration.　Does Mandarin Chinese use all of the above word formation processes? (10%)

6. Noam Chomsky has been quoted as saying:

> It's about as likely that an ape will prove to have a language ability as that there is an island somewhere with a species of flightless birds waiting for human beings to teach them to fly.

Given the evidence we have known about child language acquisition, comment on Chomsky's remark. Do you agree or disagree? (15%)

7 Describe the phonetic differences between the English names "Hilary", "Clinton" and the way Chinese speakers translate them---i.e. "希拉蕊", "柯林頓". Discuss the phonological processes involved in the adaptation of these English words and explain why these processes take place. (15%)